

HEROES OF THE 27TH, WOUNDED, HOME

"If It Happens In New York
It's In The Evening World"

The Evening World.

Cloudy; probably rain to-night and Thursday.

FINAL
EDITION

PRICE TWO CENTS.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1919.

20 PAGES

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ALLIED MISSION GOING TO POLAND; WILSON'S RUSSIAN PLAN TAKEN UP

200 NEW YORK SOLDIERS, WOUNDED AS HINDENBURG LINE WAS SMASHED, BACK

Men of Old 7th, 12th, 23d, 47th and 71st Regiments, 22d Engineers and Squadron A Arrive on Transport Cretic—55th Coast Artillery Also Home.

Back to-day from the blood-soaked fields of France came a great bunch of New York's own National Guard, the old 27th Division, men of the historic 7th Regiment, the old 12th, the 23d, the 47th and 71st, the 22d Engineers and some from Squadron A. Of 213 wounded men on the White Star liner Cretic, 200 of them were the men whom New York cheered to and waved to and bid them Goodspeed as they marched gayly down Fifth Avenue more than a year ago.

To the music of their bands they stepped along the avenue, the proudest and among the best looking soldiers in America. They marched a long with gleaming eyes and faultless bearing, eager for a chance across the seas. They went from here to Spangenberg and were held there so long that they were well high spirited, but the old spirit was rife among them again as soon as the word was received which started them for France. The men who came back to-day are not the same New York looked upon so proudly when they marched down the avenue. They came back minus arms and legs and here and there among them an eye was missing; but they came back just as proud as they were when they went away—prouder, for every one of them had made good and upheld the record of his old organization. It was the 27th Division, with the 30th and troops of Halig that smashed the Hindenburg line.

And then when the boys had been smiling at the tales they had to tell, they stopped to bitterly denounce the treatment they had received in the American hospitals at Mossley Hill and Hursley, near Liverpool. They said that while they were convalescing from their wounds they were compelled to do mental work, were forced to get down on their knees, and scrub the floors. The food they described as "rotten." The favorite sport there was dodging the military police in an endeavor to get into Liverpool to get something fit to eat. TRANSPORT ALSO BRINGS 55TH COAST ARTILLERY.

The Cretic brought home 44 officers and 1,557 men of the 55th Coast Artillery, under Col. John L. Roberts, a New Yorker who fought as a captain in the Spanish War. His family lives in West 57th Street. The regiment is composed mostly of regulars and former Massachusetts National Guardsmen.

They sailed to France, six batteries of them, on March 25, 1918, on the Mauretania. There was a strike of firemen, but soldiers volunteered to take their places and brought the ship into port on April 2. They trained for a while with the long range 155 millimeter guns and then got into action at Chateau-Thierry. They fought on the Aisne, and they did effective work on the blood-soaked terrain of the Argonne, where French casualties in the course of the war amounted to more than 700,000. On Sept. 26 these men were guarding the Meuse. And they were at Bouffort when the armistice was signed.

Two members of the 55th Coast Artillery died of pneumonia on their

NEW YORK PLANS GREAT GREETING FOR ITS OWN 27TH

Mayor's Committee to Use \$600,000 — Independents' Programme on Big Scale.

The greatest welcome in the history of the Nation awaits the officers and men of New York's 27th and 77th Divisions on their return from abroad. Regardless of the politics that has arisen in the situation and the possible activities of rival welcoming organizations, it is certain the city will open its arms to its homecoming warriors and give them an unparalleled fete.

The ambitious plans of Mayor Hylan and his official Committee for the Welcoming of Homecoming Troops call for an expenditure of a total of \$600,000 and a week of feasting in which the city will be elaborately decorated and the streets illuminated at night.

The Independent Citizens' Committee of Welcome, formed in protest at the designation of William Randolph Hearst as the Chairman of one of the sub-committees of the Mayor's organization, also is making plans to greet the soldiers, but is not yet ready to give out the details of its programme. It has a committee on scope and plan working on the details now and will announce them later. Many volunteer organizations and auxiliaries also will join in paying honors to the fighters.

The Mayor's committee plans to make the event one of national importance and will have many notables here for the occasion. It is not known just when the 27th, the division formed from New York National Guard units, will come home, but it will sail soon. One of its units, the 102d Trench Mortar Battery, has already sailed, and the Mayor's committee is keeping in close touch with Federal authorities, to be prepared when the full division arrives.

UNEQUALLED POMP AND CEREMONY ARE FEATURES. The real celebration will begin after the division has been sent to camp and has obtained permission to return to the city. Elaborate decorations will be installed at City Hall Park. Stately plants will be ranged outside the park, and gateways built on the colonial style will be placed at the east and west entrances. There will be a raised platform in front of the City Hall steps, and there Major Gen. O'Ryan, commander of the division, who has just been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, and the other officers of the division will be received and welcomed to the city with the same pomp and ceremony that have marked the visits of distinguished foreign missions.

Permission has been obtained from the Government to have the New York organization parade as divisions, and the parades naturally will be one of the blazest features.

The parade will start at the Washington Arch, march up Fifth Avenue to 59th Street, west to Broadway and north to 72d Street, where they will disembark. The decorations will be most pretentious. At Washington Arch the five Allies will be fittingly represented with shafts draped in the national colors. The new Victory Arch at 24th Street and Fifth Avenue is expected to offer an impressive picture. Great pylons will represent the conquest of the air in the war, and representations of submarines will represent what has been done in that direction.

But the most impressive spectacle is expected to be at the Public Library, where will be the Court of the

"Please study it carefully and you may come to realize that if I am to be true to that oath and to my own conscience, I must, as I am, as far as I am able, for all of the six million people of the city."

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GERMAN RADICALS ELECT ONLY 22 TO THE ASSEMBLY; MORE DISORDER IN BREMEN

Majority Socialists Have Chosen 132, Democrats 58, and Centrists 57 Delegates.

TROUBLE IN BREMEN.

Now Reported in Hands of Workingmen's Council, Who Are Occupying Barracks.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 22.—It is reported unofficially from Berlin that 219 delegates had been elected to the National Assembly from twenty-eight districts up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They were distributed as follows: Majority Socialists, 132; German Democrats, 58; Centrists, 57; German National Party, 28; Independent Socialists, 22; German Peoples Party, 14; scattering, 8.

Partial reports from the elections in lower Bavaria and upper Phalz show that the Bavarian People's Party won five seats, the Majority Socialists two and the Peasant Alliance two, in Schleswig-Holstein and Lubeck the Majority Socialists won five seats and the German Democrats three. The Independent Socialists and the Christian People's Party, formerly the Centrists, failed to win a single seat.

The conservative element will control the German National Assembly if a coalition can be effected among the three parties constituting that faction, it was indicated to-day.

While the Majority Socialists apparently will dominate any single party in the National Assembly, they will be outvoted by the combination of conservative delegates, even with the addition of extreme radical votes. And, as a result of suppression

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

SAYS GERMANS INSPIRED FORD PEACE EXPEDITION

Army Intelligence Worker Declares Many College Professors Are Pacifists.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Henry Ford's famous expedition in the fall of 1915 to "get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas" was inspired by German and pacifist interests, Archibald B. Stevenson today told the Senate committee that is probing German propaganda.

Stevenson has been connected with the military intelligence department and conducted a study of propaganda in New York.

He declared a large number of professors in American universities subscribed to radical and pacifist views.

BURLESON WIRE CONTROL INQUIRY ASKED IN HOUSE

Resolution for Investigation Introduced by Representative McKinley of Illinois.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A resolution to investigate wire control by Postmaster General Burleson was introduced in the House today by Representative McKinley of Illinois. McKinley wants to inquire into the necessity for such wire control and the increased rate.

N. Y. ASSEMBLY WILL VOTE ON PROHIBITION TO-MORROW

Senate to Take Up Dry Amendment Next Week Following Caucus.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment will come up for final determination in the Assembly to-morrow. The resolution was reported favorably to-day by the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate Taxation Committee reported favorably the Thompson ratification resolution. Consideration of the resolution will not be taken up in the Senate until next week after a caucus of the Republican majority. The caucus has been called for Monday night.

SUGAR, CORN MEAL, GRAPES-- RESULT, GOOD BRANDY

At Least, That Was Isaac Fellow's Recipe, and Uncle Sam Is Seeking Him.

Never mind the 18th Amendment—if you've a kitchenette.

Buy some sugar, and some cornmeal and some grapes, light the gas and wait for your drink. It will be an excellent quality of brandy if the process is properly conducted.

But—Uncle Sam will put you in jail for a long, long while if he found out about it, as he found out in the case of Isaac Fellow, No. 249 East Second Street. Matthew Kenney, Deputy Revenue Collector made a raid on Fellow's basement. Fellow got away, but the raiders confiscated a kitchenette still and 30 gallons of brandy.

WILSON TO ADDRESS DEPUTIES ON FEB. 3

Will Be Accompanied by President Poincare and Other High Officials of French Government.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—President Wilson, will be received by the French Chamber of Deputies Monday, Feb. 3, at 6 o'clock in the evening. According to present arrangements President Poincare will accompany President Wilson to the Hourbon Palace, where they will be received by President Deschanel of the Chamber. The two Presidents will be conducted to seats in the Chamber and M. Deschanel will deliver a speech of welcome. President Wilson will reply and his speech will be at once translated into French.

Owing to the limited space in the Chamber the Senators first will be given seats and the Deputies will follow for the remainder.

RYAN, O'LEARY'S COUNSEL, IS ARRESTED IN OHIO

Spanish-American War Veteran Under Indictment Here on Treason Charge.

GALLATON, O., Jan. 22.—Capt. John T. Ryan, former officer in the Spanish-American War, of Buffalo, N. Y., who was counsel for Jeremiah O'Leary, now awaiting trial on a charge of treason, was arrested here to-day.

Ryan was identified by photographs. He was located in New York City by the United States Government as an offender against espionage and neutrality laws of the United States and for acting German spies. He has been working in the Government Hospital at Niles, West Virginia.

SHORTAGE OF MILK BLAMED FOR JUMP IN INFANTS' DEATHS

Last Week's Fatalities Show Increase of 102 Over December Period.

Mrs. Mary A. Sullivan, an investigator for the Police Department, testifying in the John Doe milk inquiry before City Magistrate McAdoo to-day, said that 277 infants under one year of age had died in the week ending Jan. 18. This is an increase of 102 deaths over the last week in December before the milk shortage caused by the dairymen's strike.

These figures, said Mrs. Sullivan, were obtained from the Vital Statistics Bureau of the Board of Health and were authentic. The increase of deaths of children under one year of age during January over those of December follows:

Dec. 7, 1918: Dec. 14, 219; Dec. 21, 204; Dec. 28, 175; Jan. 4, 243; Jan. 11, 221; Jan. 18, 277.

Mrs. Sullivan said the weather this January was particularly mild and better suited for the safety of the children's health than last year. This point accentuated the belief that the shortage of milk had a direct bearing on the high mortality rate.

BILL IN LEGISLATURE FOR STATE CONTROL OF MILK INDUSTRY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—A bill designed to regulate the production, distribution, quality and price of milk was introduced in the Legislature to-day by Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara. It would create a bureau of milk regulation of three members, one to be a New York City representative on the Farm and Markets Council, the second to be a member of the Council from some other section of the State and the third to be appointed by the Governor.

\$6,160,000,000 EXPORTS TOTAL FOR U. S. IN 1918

Decrease of Only \$83,000,000 From Previous Year Shown, Despite War Restrictions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In spite of drastic export regulations due to the war, the total exports for the United States in 1918 showed a decrease of only \$83,000,000 as compared with 1917. Total exports for the year were \$6,160,000,000, the Department of Commerce announced to-day. Imports for the year were \$3,031,000,000, a gain of \$70,000,000 over the previous year.

Exports for December, the first full month after the signing of the armistice, aggregated \$566,000,000. This figure is \$44,000,000 higher than that of November. Imports for December were \$211,000,000 compared with \$228,000,000 a year ago.

Gold imports in 1918 were \$82,000,000 and gold exports \$11,000,000, against \$32,000,000 and \$172,000,000 respectively in 1917.

\$100,000,000 RELIEF BILL DEBATED IN THE SENATE

Townsend of Michigan Criticizes Wilson as "Only American Peace Commissioner."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In an effort to reach a final vote before adjournment to-day, the Senate gave exclusive right of way to the House bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for famine relief in Europe. But the debate covered such a wide range of subjects that progress was slow.

In opposing the bill, Senator Townsend, Michigan, Republican, attacked President Wilson, saying he is "the only American Peace Commissioner" and that he was not informing the country regarding his plans.

PRESIDENT HAS CONFERENCE WITH U. S. PEACE DELEGATES; BALTIC PROBLEM CONSIDERED

Wilson To-Night Receives Professors, Students and Members of French Academy—Military and Naval Officers at War Council.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference this morning considered the Polish question and decided to send a mission to Poland. This announcement was made in the official statement of the proceedings of the conference.

A proposal from President Wilson regarding the Russian question will be discussed this afternoon, the statement added.

After the morning session of the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference, President Wilson went to the headquarters of the American Peace Mission for a conference with the delegates.

From 5 to 7 o'clock this evening the President will receive professors and students and various members of the French Academy representing the Sorbonne and other French educational institutions.

When the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference met there were present, in addition to all the members of the Council, Marshal Foch, the Allied Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Weygand, his Chief of Staff, and Rear Admiral Hope, Deputy First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty Board. It was assumed from the presence of these military and naval officers that the Russian situation on the Baltic and on the land front was discussed.

TAX ON THEATRES WON'T BE RAISED, CONFEREES DECIDE

Rate of Cent on Each 10 Cents Remains in Effect—Increase for Cabarets.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Taxation amusement admissions will not be increased by the War Revenue Bill. The conferees agreed to-day to rescind their previous decision to increase rates from 10 to 20 per cent.

The new decision followed receipt of petitions bearing thousands of names protesting against the proposed increase.

In their agreement the conferees decided to let the present tax of one cent on each ten cents paid for amusement admissions remain in effect, but to increase the tax on cabaret admissions from 10 to 15 per cent, and also that on club dues from 10 to 15 per cent.

The tax of one cent on each ten cents paid for admission applies to theatres, moving pictures, entertainments, baseball grounds, arenas and other amusements.

The conferees recently determined to make the rate one cent on each ten cents paid under thirty cents, to exempt cheap moving picture theatres and two cents on each ten cents in excess of thirty cents, and thereby brought upon themselves a deluge of protests.

The proposal to let the present tax stand was made by Chairman Simmons of the Senate managers, and was accepted by the House managers in a majority vote, with Representative Kitchin of North Carolina and Fordney of Michigan favoring the twenty per cent. rate.

The Council continued the formulation of its concrete proposal on the Russian situation, which it was announced yesterday it was hoped would be completed to-day.

W. F. Massey, the Premier of New Zealand, was present at the Council for a short time.

Principles of action have been decided upon, in the main, and virtually all that remains is to reduce the agreement to writing and get final assent to it by the delegates. There was no indication at the opening of today's meeting as to which one of three proposals already considered had been accepted, or whether an entirely new plan had been worked out. The policy of building a wall around Bolshevism by encouraging lawful governments is being spoken of as being foremost among the possibilities. Consideration of the Polish problem may have added an element which may change the line of action from its originally contemplated form.

WILSON AND LLOYD GEORGE AGREE ON RUSSIA.

President Wilson and David Lloyd George, the British Premier, are in complete agreement as regards the Russian situation, according to the Paris edition of the London Daily Mail. They regard a settlement of the Russian question as absolutely necessary preliminary to the formation of a League of Nations, and they are anxious to get the evidence of accredited Bolshevik representatives as to the status of Russian affairs.

"French opinion," continues the newspaper, "is not at present in favor of even this admission of the Bolshevik regime, but the English proposal is that the Bolshevik government should be invited to send representatives to give evidence, the English suggestion being that representatives of Russia should be invited to come to Paris and tell the conference exactly what territorial powers they claim. If, thereby, an agreement can be reached as to territorial delimitations, the different Russian governments can be defined and requested to continue their claims and ambitions to such territories and cease attempting to extend them by armed force." "Unless this is done, Mr. Lloyd

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)